

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8486 號六十八四千八第

日九月正年十號光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1885.

四月五號

號五月三英

PRICES \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4, SUMATRA, British steamer, 1,400, W.D. G. Worcester, Bombay 10th February, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
March 4, GLENROY, British steamer, 1,411, Gaska, London 10th Jan., and Singapore 24th February, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
March 4, MARILDA, American ship, 829, J.G. Martymen, Singapore 18th Dec., Timber—CHINESE.
March 4, ASTON GUNTHORPE, German bark, 441, F. Steinbruegge, Singapore 18th December, Timber—MELLER & CO.
March 4, FOKEI, British steamer, 509, G. Westoby, Swatow 3rd March, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
March 4, CELESTE, Dutch steamer, 1,423, G. de Haan, Swatow 3rd March, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
March 4, MOSES, British steamer, 1,223, Titzek, London 9th January, and Singapore 25th February, General—RUSSELL & CO.
March 4, MONGKUT, British steamer, 839, P.H. Lee, Bangkok 25th February, General—YUEN FAH HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
4TH MARCH.
Antonio Mimos, Spanish str., for Manila.
Helion, Amer. ship, for Victoria, B.C.
Helene, German sch., for Chefoo.
Tuiscon, British str., for Singapore.
Mount Lebanon, British bark, for Saigon.
Sunset, Amer. ship, for Cebu.
Island, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

March 4, DOUGLAS, British str., for Swatow, &c.
March 4, SIGNAL, German str., for Holloway.
March 4, AMATISTA, British str., for Haiphong.
March 4, AUDACIOUS, British ironclad, for a cruise.
March 4, ADDIE CARVER, Amer. bark, for Illoilo.
March 4, TAWAN, British str., for Melbourne.
March 4, IOLANI, British str., for Melbourne.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Moser, str., from London, &c.—29 Chinese from Singapore.
Per Moser, str., from Bombay.—Mr. E. Ley, and 32 Chinese.
Per Glenroy, str., from London, &c.—Messrs. Clarke, Hunter, and Stritter, and 68 Chinese from Singapore.
Per Glenroy, str., from Swatow.—37 Chinese.
Per Fochong, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. Her, and 36 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Douglas, str., from Swatow.—Rev. Fulton.
For Foochow.—Mr. Ellis.
Per Tatters, str., for Yokohama.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Chance, Messrs. McQueen and W. McQueen.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Moser reports left London on the 9th Jan., and Singapore on the 25th Feb., and had strong N.E. winds with heavy seas from Singapore to port.

The British steamer Glenroy reports left London on the 10th January, and Singapore on the 26th February. Experienced strong monsoons since leaving Singapore to 16 N. from them moderate.

The British steamer Fochong reports left Bangkok outside anchorage, Feb., 25th experienced fresh Southerly winds in the Gulf of Siam. From Pub Obo to Capo Varella strong monsoon from thence to port moderate monsoon and fine weather. March 1st, 16 miles to the southward of Capo Varella passed a French war vessel flying GHQ steering South.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANCHIA.
(For last Mail's Advice.)

Norden (s.), Japan. Jan. 9
Kepler (s.), Manila. Jan. 10
Norden (s.), Japan. Jan. 11
Schleswig (s.), Shanghai. Jan. 15
Essex (s.), Shanghai. Jan. 17
Glenfrin (s.), Shanghai. Jan. 20
Tener (s.), Shanghai. Jan. 21
Anchises (s.), Shanghai. Jan. 23

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Thiorva (s.), Newport. Oct. 24
Birham Wood (s.), Penang. Nov. 1
New York (s.), New York. Nov. 10
Hindustan (s.), Calcutta. Nov. 18
H.M.S. Amazonian, Plymouth. Nov. 19
J. V. Troop (s.), New York. Nov. 23
Wilna (s.), Cardiff. Dec. 8
Devonshire (s.), London. Dec. 13
Rafts E. Wood (s.), Cardiff. Dec. 16
Bantam (s.), Glasgow. Dec. 23
Highland Chief (s.), Cardiff. Dec. 29
Nest (s.), Liverpool. Jan. 8
Glasgowshire (s.), Glasgow via London. Jan. 10
Killarney (s.), Cork. Jan. 10
Bothwell Castle (s.), Antwerp via Ldon. Jan. 11
Prism (s.), Liverpool. Jan. 16
Heinrich (s.), Cardiff. Jan. 18
Glaucus (s.), Liverpool. Jan. 20
Reporter (s.), Liverpool via Cardiff. Jan. 20

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. AARON MOSES GUBAY in our Firms in India, China and England CEASED on the 31st December last.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1885. [440]

FROM THIS DATE we have admitted Mr. THOMAS KERR as PARTNER in our Firm.

A. G. GORDON & Co.,

Bowrington Foundry.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [79]

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,

containing the LATEST AND BULLETT'S TRADE INTELLIGENCE & REPORTS ON MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Postlight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

T. ALGAR & COMPANY Y.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

RENTS COLLECTED, ETC.

RENTS COLLECTED, ETC.

UNDERTAKERS,

MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors have appointed Mr. R. C. HURLEY SECRETARY and MANAGER of the Company from the 1st instant. All communications should therefore be addressed to him after that date. The Directors believe that, under the New Management, the grounds of complaint heretofore existing will be removed, and that full satisfaction will be given to their Agents.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1885. [427]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. W. N. BAIN having resigned his appointment will be succeeded by Mr. Wm. PARLANE, as MANAGER of this Company from the 1st Inst.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1885. [427]

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1885. [334]

INTIMATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW SCARFS AND TIES,

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Suitable for the Spring Season.

NEW FELT HATS,

NEW FELT HATS,

In Fashionable Shapes and Colours.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

French and English Makes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1884. [286]

W. BEBEWER has just received

A Large Quantity of Handsome Talking Dolls.

Very Elegant Photograph Albums.

And has just opened the following popular

Toobes in small sizes—

Triple Alliance.

Turkish Mixtures.

Perique Mixtures.

Golf Cut.

Cook Robin.

Bright Virginia.

Veteran.

Sweet Caporal.

Falcon Bird's Eye.

Stockwell's Patent Cigar Lighters.

A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN by ESTEVY.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE GRATITUD WALTZ,

By E. S. PINTO, ORGANIST.

W. BEBEWER, Queen's Road.

NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL. [25]

KELLY & WALSH HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

The Stability of Ships by Sir E. J. Reed.

Reed's Popular Book.

Stevens' Marine Engineering.

Thom's Domestic Medicine.

Spoon's Mechanic's Own Book.

On the Frontier, by Brest Hart.

Wreck of the "Nisus" or our Captivity in Sumatra, by W. Bradley—one of the Survivors.

Admiral's Light of Asia, superbly illustrated.

Danson's Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Classical Quotations.

Composition and Style; a Hand Book for Litigators.

The Lawyer's Vade Mecum and Dictionary Supplement.

Mark Twain's New Book, Huckleberry Finn.

Cassell's Amateur Photography.

Greaves' The Gun and its development.

The Letter Writer of Modern Society.

Warne's Companion Letter Writer.

Payne's Business Letter Writer and Book of Correspondence.

Conrad's Unbridged Dictionary—1835, Ed.

Whitaker's Almanack—Paper and Bound Eds.

New Waltzes, including "Sun-Saw"—"Thine

Sweet-Violets—Vandiano—Parthenia—Lo-

Ne-Song—Lambeth—Cathedral—Preston.

Most Popular Songs, &c., &c.

One Day of Ross (Adeleina

Pat's favourite Song), &c., &c.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [6]

NOTICE

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct charge for the repayment of sums deposited in the said Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1 or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made behalf of relatives, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained of the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented to the Post Office, the depositor shall be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed interest for 12 months at 5 per cent., payable interest quarterly.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clear Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be produced before payment of withdrawal. Depositors must not sign out entries in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will be forwarded by the Hongkong Savings Bank, Registered Postage Stamps being paid by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Ltd.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1

Larger and more difficult question of internal defence. Here it was necessary at the outset to decide upon the rights and duties which underlie all the measures to be adopted. These principles were briefly that the defence of the country whether against external or internal attack, must be effected by troops acting in the offensive in the field; that where fortified places are constructed they must be occupied in sufficient strength to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and that such places should be few, or the cost of their defence must be both in money and in the troops required to hold them. This is no country for quadrilaterals, for the area to be protected is so enormous that a far larger outlay than can be contemplated for any one locality would only result in the isolation of the defenders and in giving additional security to the aggressor.

These conclusions were decisive against the greater difficulties upon places important only from their strategic value, but it was evident that some points would have to be exceptionally treated. In this view special measures have been taken at Peshawar, Multan, Lucknow, Gwalior, Nagpur, Mhow, Ajmer, and Secunderabad. At all these places of great political and strategical importance, more or less ambitious in favour of large-scale fortification, have wisely given way to the improvement and enlargement of existing works, so as to make them capable of protecting the ordnance establishments and offering a secure place of refuge. Peshawar may be prominently cited as an instance in which a decision of almost a quarter of a century's duration has been solved by the happy coincidence of the Military Member of Council having himself held the fortifications and thus having a thorough knowledge of the locality. The decision arrived at involves the abandonment of the large project of fortifying the entrenchments of the old fort, which is a fort in name only, as soon as a new fort, on a smaller scale, can be constructed near the outworks which it will be adequate to protect. Space will be required in detail what will be done at the other places mentioned, but Sartaj, in the Bombay Presidency, should be noted for the fact that it occupies a commanding position in the western ghats, and has been put in an adequate state of defense. Lastly, special consideration has been given to the necessity of protecting such vulnerable points as are offered by bridges or main lines of road or railway communication, such as, for instance, at Agra, Delhi and Benares, each of which is being made secure against any sudden rush or precipitate attack that may in reason be anticipated. As far as the fort will vary as railway communication is expanded, the problem being to make them safe, at a reasonable cost, to these varying requirements. The aggregate cost of all these measures, including the fortifications, has been about £200,000, of which about two-thirds have been expended on original works and one-third on repairs.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A contemporary suggests as a proper name for a lawyer's wife, Sue. We should consider You-jeans (Olaphe) as more expressive.

On a bright day at Florence, jumped into a canal to save a drowning child.

The distance was not great, but he was late, and an enthusiastic audience was waiting to hear him perform the famous prayer of "Mose" on a single string.

"How much do I owe you?" inquired he of the driver. "For you," said the man, who had recognized the great violinist, "the fare is ten francs."

"What! ten francs? You are surely jesting."

"I am not asking much for a place at your concert."—Paganini was allowed to go, and, with a compleat glance at the master, too witty Automaton he said at the same time handing him a liberal fare. "I will pay you francs when you drive me upon one wheel!"

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a series of short biographies of English statesmen designed to be a complete roll of famous statesmen, and in this order the lives and work of those less known, but whose affairs by their direct influence have left an abiding mark on the policy, the institutions, and the position of Great Britain among States. The subjects will be William the Conqueror, Henry II, Edward I, Wolsey, Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, William III, Walpole, Pitt, Fox, Addington, F. B. Sayle, Mr. C. M. Cameron, Professor M. Brightton, the Duke of St. Paul, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. H. D. Tait, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and Mr. John Morley. The list of subjects is the result of careful selection.

The greatest movements of national history are made to follow one another in a connected course, and the series is intended to form a continuous history of the growth of English freedom, order, and power.

The discussion at the Royal United Service Institution concerning the unmanned ends of our franchises did not prove much beyond the existence of dissatisfaction in the service with iron-clads which have no complete belt of armour from stem to stern. Fortunately the mischief is not very serious. So far as the danger from iron-clad gun-boats is concerned, it is well known that Lord Clarendon based his objection to the iron-clad which he had sanctioned when at the Board of Admiralty—the expedient can be adopted, as Mr. Burnaby suggests in the case of the Agamemnon, with two extra inches of belt with re-building at a trivial cost. To put a belt which would keep our machine-guns company safe from iron-clad gun-boats will be a costly affair, and the cost would cost us considerable influence with naval authorities, about £25,000. The work will be finished in a month or six weeks, and it would only add to the iron-clad's indecisive character. That is a mere bagatelle.

A charming little "fashion," "The Vienna Waltz," has just been produced at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. The story opens in 1799, when a young couple had come to the capital, with the idea of finding a quiet life. They were to have the walls of the world, the so-called "langue" taken from the opera "Urania" by Martin Mozart, originally produced in 1786. Where's "Invitation to the Waltz" (seized by Berlin) leads to the next scene, tempo 1830. The couple still live together happily, and they now see their sons and daughters dancing. But the scene now ends with a ball of 1830, and the last act is said to be a rather dull one, with a long day's rest for the old ladies of the Vienna Opera, and not their first meeting with the music again. The costumes of 1830 (archaeologically) caused the present generation to laugh heartily. Then, in the last scene of all, the very aged couple walk feebly on the Prater, and are spectators of a popular ball of 1870. Here the "Ring-ding-ding" is heard, and one of the most excited scenes of all the comedy is the competition for the present best dancer, Johann Strauss, who occupied a private box. The ballet seems to be a capital idea, admirably worked out.

Mr. Langtry did not trust to an English dressmaker to prepare the dresses for her before a London public, but went to Worth. Altogether some dozen costumes have, it seems, been made, and many may be used we do not pretend to know. The rich velvet and luxuriant stuffs that Paris can produce have been used. "There are two outdoor costumes," says our correspondent. "The skirt of the first is mouse-grey velvet, with lines of gold braid round it, the bodice likewise is elaborately embroidered with gold, and over this fall a jabot of old lace. The second costume, however, outshines this in its gorgeousness. It is made of gold velvet, with a lining of white silk, and the bodices, feathers, and the waistcoat and ruffles are entirely composed of those metallic threads that glister and shimmer and bedazzle the eye with their lustre of gold, blue, purple, and green hues. Of ball dresses there are also two. One is composed of white satin and violet velvet; the satin tablier is studded with violet roses and lilies, and the violet velvet a wide velvet which encircles the hips, and falls on the satin train; the bodice is of velvet and is decorated with roses. The second dress consists of a skirt of large gold leaves on a white velvet ground, the bodice, train, and ruffles are pale pink velvet, trimmed with roses and pearl fringe. But perhaps Mr. Worth's conceptions are not the highest point in the reception dress. This is composed of a white velvet with a border of pink roses, and the bodice is of gold black passementerie, embellished with large gold coins; the bodice is of pink poplin, decorated with gold embroidery. Dress is an important weapon in Mrs. Langtry's armory, perhaps the most impudent—after her face.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

OPUMA.

Quotations are:—
Malwa (New) \$540 per picoul, allow. of 3%
Malwa (Old) \$350 per picoul, allow. of 3%
Patna (New) \$312 per chet.
Patna (Old) \$35 to \$374 per chet.
Bengal (New) \$35
Bengal (Old) \$35

EXCHANGE

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 100
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 100
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 100
Credit, at 4 months' sight 100
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 100
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 100
Credits, at 4 months' sight 100
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight 100
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 100
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK SHARES—115 per cent. premium, ex div.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED—\$46 per share.

CHINA TRADESMAN INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES—\$68 per share.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE—The 95c per share.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION—The 180 per share.

CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED—\$175 per share, ex div.

ON TAII INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED—The 148 per share.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED—\$824 per share, ex div.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES—\$324 per share, ex div.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES—\$65 per share.

ALE, BASS & CO., PARIS—Qts. and Pts. STOUT, GUINNESS'S EXTRA—Qts. and Pts. Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., BARK BUILDINGS, Sole Agents for China.

HONGKONG, 21st November, 1884.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONI'S SHERRY—Bottled by Sir FREDERICK PERKINS, LONDON.

MANZANILLA—In case of 1 dozen quarts.

LIGHT DRY—Tenebriums at 1/4, Net per Annum.

ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, & Merchandise stored therein at 1/4, Net per Annum.

ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, at 1/4, Net per Annum.

ON FIRST-CLASS CHINAS, at 1/4, Net per Annum.

ON SECOND-CLASS CHINESE, at 1/4, Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

HONGKONG, 5th August, 1881.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E "MONOPOLE".

"MONOPOLE"—DRY, CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

HEADQUARTERS, REIMS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY'S SHARES—\$120 per share.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED—101.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (Debentures)—Nominal.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED—\$60 per share.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY'S SHARES—\$142 per share.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED—\$68 per share, Bakers.

CHINESE IMPERIAL LOAN OF 1881—1 per cent. dis-

FOR SALE.

C H A S. H E I D S I E C K ' S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

\$19—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$20—per case of 2 dozen pints.

GEAND VIN CHATEAU LEVIOLE.

\$24—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAZORE.

\$12—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.

\$9.50—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

\$7.50—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LOMBONT.

\$5—per case of 1 dozen quarts.

ALSO CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1884.

FOR SALE.

JOSÉPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

HONGKONG, 31st January, 1884.

"LEONARDI QUELLE."

NATIONAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SELZER SPRING NEAR GROß-KARBEN, IN ONE OF 8 DOSEN FLASCHEN, 85c per Case.

FUSTAU & CO., Sole Agents.

HONGKONG, 31st January, 1884.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.

REDUCED PRICE, 81.

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF ALL THE ARTICLES OF TRADE, OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY, FURNITURE, &c., &c., WITH THE FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

ALSO A FEW COPIES OF THE GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, IN TWO PARTS.

THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

HONGKONG, 3rd March, 1885, at 4 P.M.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

6TH TO 11TH MARCH, 1885.

HONGKONG, 11th March, 1885.

HONGKONG COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd March, 1885, at 4 P.M.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY, 4th March, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at the Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOINT-PUBLISHING, every description of which is executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE

and

SUCH PRICE

WITH FAVOURABLE COMPARISON WITH ANY IN THE EAST.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAVRE AND HAMBURG, &c.	Iphigenia (str.)	F. Ahrens	Hongkong	Siemsen & Co.	(In or about 20th inst.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Mollock (str.)	Lighthbody	Hongkong	Arnold, Harberg & Co.,	Quick despatch.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUZ CANAL.	Bedfordsire (str.)	S. C. Richard	Hongkong	Adams, Bell & Co.,	Or about 16th inst.
LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL.	Gentilis (str.)	Jacobs	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day.
MARSHALLS VIA SAIGON & C. S. S. (str.)	Stevens (str.)	Edwards	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire,	Or about 11th inst.
NEW YORK	Archibald (str.)	Kennedy	Hongkong	White Marlines & Co.	At noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	Archibald (str.)				

EXTRACT

THE POETRY OF SONG.
A dream in day. With laughing suns of gold
And love-inspiring beauty of the face,
With amaranthine wreaths the brows to grace;
And seraphs of thought Prometheus unrolled—
A goddess to the poet comes in May:

A dream in day.
Thought worn in thought. Hop-sister raised in air,
Preaming truth, the good and the sublime,
The world-worn aspirations of all time.

Visions of heaven—such as the Muse's were—
Like curious archees drearily wrought.

Thought worn in thought.
A dream in day. Palms autumn light the skies,
And spreads his yellow tresses o'er the wood;

Still, penitive archees then intrude,
Pensive with fallen hopes of paradise.

The full visions swiftly pass away.

A dream in day.

Tameless the lyre; the orient hours have fled.

Some chords have snapped and some are harsh with

time.

Fortune uns the songs of early time.

The garlands withered, the quick fancy died.

Thought worn in thought: the magic must expire;

By JOHN C. CAPEY. (Egypt).

A BUDDHIST MONASTERY IN UN-TRODDED KWANGTUNG.

The Tsin Ho Shan, or Red Cloud Mountain Monastery, is the home of some fifteen or twenty indolent, unanswerable Chinese priests of the Buddhist faith. The monastery nestles half-way up the side of a huge wedge of sandstone rock in the northern portion of the province of Kwangtung; the sandstone formation, of which this wedge is a prominent feature, measures about twenty miles in length by ten or twelve in breadth, and is intersected lengthwise by a shallow serpentine river that leads up to the district city of Yan Fa. The formation crops up suddenly out of a comparatively smooth limestone country, and presents a picturesque abruptness of effect that can scarcely fail to impress the most sated spectator. Walls, towers, crags and needles of rock ranging from five hundred to more than a thousand feet in height and exhibiting every variety of color, start up in the most unexpected postures and attitudes, and jostle each other with a jarred a want of mutual adjustment and family likeness as the children of a vast international orchestra. Narrow, and often impassable, galleries, bristling with serrated grasses, in which a man may lose himself and jut his cuticle into endless diagrams of torture, twist in and out among these colossal blocks of sandstone, and add a quite superabundant sense of isolation to the stark perpendicularity of the rocks themselves.

The Chinese legend of Pun Ku, the Creator Stone-sower who cut out the heavens and the earth with hammer and chisel, might very well have taken root and sprung up in some such waded, suggestive locality as Tan Ha.

The wedge of rock, on a shelf of which the monastic perches, is three or four miles in length, above a thousand feet in height, and looks, as one approaches it from the south, not unlike the hulk of an old three-decker fighting-ship. The monastic buildings are planted on a narrow shelf of rock, mid-deck, and are reached from the river by a pivoted ascent, relieved in its steep sections by four hundred and twenty stone steps. This ascent is overarched by pines and bamboo, through the tracery of which we may peer down into abysses that lie for more than half the day in shadow. At the foot of the ascent is a small pool or tank in which visitors to the monastery may sit free any captured fish they may have brought for the purpose. Such works are supposed to be highly meritorious and to the efficacy of the devotions paid in the monastery and elsewhere. A little reflection might possibly disturb the faith of the merit-motor, for such a thick, over-grown, abysmal pool must surely prove a death equally cruel and hopeless as the frying-pans to the poor liberated fish. Happily, merit-makers are not given to reflection. Heavy gates are planted at the head of the first stage in the ascent to guard the entrance to the monastery. Outside the gates an inscription, cut in the face of the rock in characters two feet long, announces that the dust of the world comes not here. The motto is meant to point to the detachment and unworldliness of the inmates rather than to any cosmic disability, above which the monastery towers superior, but it is probably less true in the mystic spirit than in the naked letter. Passing through the sturdy portal planted in the throat of the gorge, we reach the sacred enclosure, free now from dust, but choked with weed, and rotting timber, and miscellaneous fracture, debris, and disintegration. From the front verandahs of the monastery, through the gaps and loopholes of crags inaccessible even to the wild aborigines of the districts, we may hall boats creeping along on the river five hundred feet below with their cargoes of salt, and crockery, and Canton small ware, or watch the smoke rising from the hamlets of the widening plain to the south, and wreathing itself about the grass-covered hills of the grey distance. From the back verandahs of the monastery, by dint of a little neck straining, one may peer up to the highest crest of the rock, overhanging as it almost does the monastic roofs. Outdripping rains have eaten the rock in places into blind, inverted, crown-like holes lined with moss and lichen. Dries as rich and as warm as the sunset cloud which gives its name to the mountain belt and frost and dapple the bare, bulging outlines of sandstone. Gorgeous lilies flock to their golden shelter where no ounce of soil has been able to find the slenderest resting-place. Pines, whose softness and symmetry the vicissitudes of more than a century have left unmoved, crown the summit of the rock and plumb the sloping buttress that flanks it on the north. These pines are now the subject of a tedious lawsuit between the people of the surrounding country and the greedy priests. The priests claim the right of fellings them for sale in the open market as well as for the monastery. The people admit the latter, but challenge the former right.

The ascent from the monastery to the crest of the rock is accounted by the Chinese authorities one of the wonders of the province, but would probably be thought somewhat tame by an Alpine climber. The ascent passes over two faces of rock that are almost perpendicular. Steps for the feet are cut in the rock, giving a hold of not more than two or three inches, and the sense of insecurity insuperable from the reflection that one's life rests upon the strength and steadiness of one's toes only is mitigated for nervous folk by an arrangement of heavy handchains pinned into the rock with iron staples at intervals of ten or fifteen feet. In clutching the handchains the consoling reflection is possible that life rests at least upon a double chance. Upper limbs can counterwork the possible slips and frailties of lower. It is in the descent, however, that weak nerves are apt to be shaken. As the stone gateway built at the head of the steps is left behind it seems that the poor mortal about to descend must drop off into space after he has reached the last of the three or four steps in sight and share the unknown graves of a Buddhist priest and a woodcutter, who missed their footing here some years ago and were never seen again. He has to call in faith to correct the doubts of sight and to assure himself that beneath the three or four steps slanting round that lump of rock to a vanishing point other steps will duly present themselves, and that the chain is not snap-

ped so suddenly in two as the eye might suppose when it sees five or six grim links hanging over the bony of rock.

Mr. Liu Lin, a Chinese traveller, quoted in the native guide book to the Prefecture, took the thing in pretty much the same way as people might whom various temperaments are supposed to be peculiar to Western civilization. He tells us that he was "safely comfortable in going up because he had his face to the rock; but in coming down, when he got within a yard of the steps and chain, the animal spirits left him, and he had to turn on his side and lower his right foot slowly into the step-and-pan, and bring his left foot alongside to depress till at length he was able to grasp the chain with his hands." One of his companions thought the steps ought to be made a little broader, but he himself thought that would be a pity, because the one thing for which the mountain was famous was its precipitousness, and it would destroy the specialty of the effect to broaden the steps. Moreover, mountaineers do not object to what is being occupied and borrowed the movable crown of an idol to decorate his own stubby, ill-spared, sloping head. With the ease and science of a practised salesman in a hat-shop he next placed the crown upon the head of a youth who was standing by, and prostrated himself in mimic worship at his feet. He shrewdly observed idols are not at all tidy, and, as if to give the weighty foreigners unlimited assurance upon that score, took the guitar out of the hands of another image and began cooping round the place, like a demated Christ's miter, in time to imaginary music. I remarked to the ageing head-preist one day that the discipline of the monasteries did not seem to be "unnecessarily strict." "No," said he, very dejectedly, after inhaling the smoke of a pipeful of opium that was just on the frizzle, "the Abbot is away at present."

The crest of the rock is marked by a Jain-temple—manastupa—in the heart of a small pine copse. Two or three recesses in the side of the rock the Chinese local history magnifies into caves. One of these little gooseneck dimples has been turned into a small temple. Pits half buried under clinging and thorny undergrowth wind round the neck of the highest crest, and twist over the spur of rock projecting north for two or three miles, affording walks at once exciting and picturesque. In places the path skirts the edge of the precipices and one can look down a thousand feet upon the base in the valley below with the keenness of the part just traversed by a bolt of lightning over the spur of rock projecting north for two or three miles, affording walks at once exciting and picturesque. In places the path skirts the edge of the precipices and one can look down a thousand feet upon the base in the valley below with the keenness of the part just traversed by a bolt of lightning.

At the head of the first flight of steps an inscription cut in the rock says that here "One breathes in taste with the skies." The universality of the tourist passion for a somewhat poky immortality proclaims itself in a tangle of charcoal and Indian ink inscriptions which announce that Wong Siu Yau, of Kowloon County, and Sung Tai Sing, of Kowloon County, and other individuals of high rank omittance, no doubt,

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